CREATION OF THE EMPIRE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF

brating the Day in Many Cities-The

Emperor Extels the Empire and Swears to Preserve It—His Gratitude to Prince Bismarck—The State Banquet at Night. BERLIN, Jan. 18.-To-day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German empire, is observed as an absolute holiday in Berlin and other German cities. Services were held in all the churches and synagogues in the city, and the public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags, the effect of which, however, was greatly marred by the drizzling rain and fog which prevailed, Besides the imperial ceremonies in the White Hall of the Schloss, there were many feasts and ceremonies, public and private, throughout the city.

Prof. Weinhold delivered an oration in the university this afternoon, and the Academy Glee Union gave a concert. This evening 2,800 students will meet at a banquet at the Friedrichstein Brewery, and there will also be a Veterans' banquet at the Concordia Festsaile, which will be followed by tableaux vivants representing events of the war of 1870. Four thousand tickets have been sold for the

tableaux. Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, wired his congratulations to the Emperor from Munich this morning, to which the Kaiser made a suitable reply.

The imperial and Prussian Ministers, together with a number of other exalted persons, assem-bled in the picture gallery of the palace and proceeded to the White Hall. Shortly after they reached the White Hall, Prince Hohenlohe announced the coming of the Kaiser, attended by the Castle Guard, with flags and standards, and by courtiers bearing the imperial sceptre, crown, sword, &c., upon cushions, The Emperor scated himself upon the throne, where he was surrounded by the Prussian

His Majesty then delivered a message to the Ministers, in which he said he recognized the dury which devolved upon all of perfecting the detensive strength of the empire and protecting

The Kalser expressed his heartfelt thanks for the great benefits which the past quarter of a century had conferred upon the empire, recalled memories of the period which called the empire into existence, and vowed to continue the work which his grandfather, Emperor William I., had begun.

His Majesty especially mentioned the merits of Prince Bismarck in connection with the creation of the empire, declaring that his reward could not be too great. He promised to work unceasingly to complete the internal institutions of the empire and to strengthen the bonds which united the German races. Germany, he said, instead of being a source of danger to other States, will continue in the future, as in the past, a strong pillar of peace.

The Emperor after concluding his remarks awore a solemn oath over a banner 200 years old to guard the empire's eafety at home and abroad, upon the principle of one empire, one people, and one God.

The Emperor's speech is admitted upon all sides to have been a carefully prepared State manifesto and a dignified and pacific document. His Majesty read his address slowly and in a clear voice, giving to each sentence a deliberate

emphasis.

Besides the members of the Bundesrath most of the members of the Reichstag were present with the exception of the Socialists and Freisinnigs. There were also present 104 members of the North German Reichstag of 1870 and all of the high court and Government officials.

From the procession which marched toward the White Hall the figure of the venerable Field Marshal von Blumenthal, who ought to have carried the imperial standard, was missing, that officer being compelled by illness to be absent. Those present listened with rapt attention to the Emperor's speech, the hush which pervaded the hall being broken by occasional cheers.

pervaded the ball being broken by occasional cheers.

The only moment of demonstrative enthusiasm was when the Emperor, raising the standard of the First Guards, said: "I swear to guard the safety of the empire at home and abroad upon the principle of one empire, one people, and one God."

Directly after this the Emperor proceeded to the courtyard of the castle, where he mounted his horse and rode at the head of the color company to the Lustgarten. There he took up a position under a balcony upon which were the Empress, Empress Frederick, and the young Princes. The parade of the troops which followed was very fine and included a large number of veterans. After the parade the importal party returned to the castle.

The day was one of festivity throughout Berlin. The Government buildings and private residences were profusely decorated with flags, and the former were brilliantly illuminated in the evening, presenting a fine spectacle. In addition to this, all of the great business houses were splendidly lighted up, as were also many private houses. The entire celebration was a recetition of the Sedan Day fêtes.

This evening a grand banquet was given in the White Hall and the adjoining Elizabeth

private invest. The senare celebration was a renetition of the Sedan Day fêtes.

This evening a grand banquet was given in the White Hail and the adjoining Elizabeth rooms. Emperor William sat on a dias, while opposite him sat Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe. His Majesty made a short speech, in which he dwelt upon the events that have led to the foundation of the empire. The wonderful development of the empire, he said, was now respected, if not loved, by the council of the nations. Such a commanding position had brought duties in addition to rights. If Germany desired to retain her position in Europe she must be armed so as to be able to support her voice on sea as well as on land. It was therefore, imperative that she should complete her naval armaments and increase her fleet.

After the dinner the Emperor and Empress mixed with the guests in the galleries. His Majesty ordered that cach guest should receive a fac-simile of his grandfather's autograph telegram to Empress Augusta announcing the fall of Nedan.

The Emperor to-day sent an autograph letter

gram to Empress Augusta announcing the fall of Sedan.

The Emperor to-day sent an autograph letter to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, thanking him for his services to the empire and promising to have made a life-size full-length cortrait of the Prince as a souvenir of his memorable efforts in behalf of the Emperor and the empire, and to assign the picture to a place of honor in the official residence of the Imperial Chancellor.

A special edition of the Reichsanzeiger publishes a decree granting amnesty to divilian prisoners equally with military offenders who are undergoing sentences requiring the payment of less than 150 marks' fine or six weeks' imprisonment. The decree also pardons many persons who are undergoing punishment for less thalests.

A new order has been created in honor of the occasion, the decoration consisting of a gold portrait of the Emperor's grandfather. William I., with the inscription, "In memory of William II. with the inscription, "In memory of William II. With the inscription, "In memory of William II. The first recipients of the order were the Emperor's grandfather. William II. The first recipients of the order were the Emperor in the order were the Emperor were the Emperor were the Emperor in the order were the Emper

neck chain.

The decoration is to be worn on a meck chain.

The first recipients of the order were the Emperor, the Empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the King of Saxony, Countess Waldersee, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, and Freiherr von Berlopsch, Minister of Commerce.

The Emperor has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle upon former Ministers Camphausen and Delbrueck.

The members of the Conservative, Free Conservative, and Anti-Semite parties to-day passed resolutions of thanks for the foundation of the empire and expressing hope that it may live for many years.

ITALY'S WAR.

Pi Is Peared the Supply of Water at Mukalle May Give Out.

Rows, Jan. 18.-Advices from Abyssinia say that the Shoans, who are surrounding Makalla are drawing their lines closer. The besteged Italians are well provisioned, but it is feared that their supply of water may become ex-

Besuming Work in Clyde Shippards. LONDON. Jan. 18.-At a meeting in Glasgow of the locked out engineers of the Clyde shipyards to-day a ballot was taken, which resulted n a decision to accept the terms offered by the masters, and work will be resumed on Monday

or Tuesday next.

The striking Belfast engineers rejected the proposits of the masters, but the delegates of the workmen say that the acceptance by the Clyde engineers of the masters' terms ends the strike. Mr. Justin McCarthy May Step Bown.

LONDON, Jan. 18. There is a movement in the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliament ary party toward the acceptance of the resigna n of Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of th section.

There is, however, much difficulty in deciding who shall be appointed to succeed him. A number of the party are in favor of the selection of Mr. Edward Hake, the Canadian who represents South Longford in the Commons.

PEKIN, Jan. 18.—The Deutsche Ostastatische Bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have secured the contract to issue a five per cent. Chinese Government loan of 100,000,000 tacis to cost 80%. The loan is to be issued at 05.

BIG LAWYERS IN BIG CASES.

Den. Harrison to Appear in the Irrigation
Cases in the Supreme Court, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Next week an un-

sually brilliant array of counsel will make their appearance in the Supreme Court of the United States to argue pending cases. The most prominent of these is Gen. Harrison, who s retained in what are known as the California rrigation cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wright law of that State. The validity of probably twenty millions of bonds issued by trustees acting under the authority of that statute is at stake. The argument in the case will begin either Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. Mr. Harrison will be the guest of Gen. J. W. Foster during his stay in Washington. Mrs. McKee and children are expected to visit Gen. and Mrs. Foster at the

ame time, but they will remain in the city two or three weeks. Just before the irrigation cases are called, the famous Stanford suit to determine the per-

Just before the irrigation cases are called, the famous Stanford suit to determine the personal liability of stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for debts of that corporation will be argued. The suit was begun on behalf of the United States in California by L. D. McKissick, special attorney, and he will aid Attorney-General Harmon in presenting the Government's side of the case. Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York will represent the estate of the late Senator Stanford, against which the suit was brought. Despite the fact that the United States was worsted in both the lower courts. Attorney-General Harmon expresses great confidence that the Government will be successful before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Legislative Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have joined forces with Judge Long of Michigan in his fight against the action of Commissioner Lochren in cutting down the pension granted to the Judge, whose wounds still necessitate the presence of a personal attendant to enable him to dress. Since coming to Washington this week the members of the committee, including Grand Commander J. N. Walker. Adjt. Gen. Jirwin Robbins, ex-Grand Commander R. B. Beuth, and Gen. W. W. Dudley, have retained Mr. James C. Carter, the eminent New York Inwyer, to assist Judge Baker, who is Judge Long's personal attorney, 'n making the argument before the Supreme Court. Commissioner Lochren will be represented by Assistant Attorney-General E. B. Whitney, who has so far successfully opposed the efforts of Judge Long's counsel to overthrow the Commissioner's action. The case will be called probably nearther close of next week or early in the week following.

TWENTY-ONE PARDON CASES.

The President Grants Eight Application

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The announcemen was made at the White House to-day of the action of the President in twenty-one applications for pardon. Pardons were granted to Henry Michaud, convicted of selling liquor to Indians in Minnesota: to John R. Hart, convioted of grand larceny in the District of Columbia; to Anton Eckes, convicted of conspiracy to make counterfeit coin in the Northern district of New York; to Martin J. Nolan, convicted in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania of fraudulent use of the mails; to Samuel Watkins, convicted of larceny in the Indian country; to Silas

victed of larceny in the Indian country; to Silas
Tanner, sentenced to six months in the Greenville county jail. South Carolina, for violating
the internal revenue laws in South Carolina; to
Jacob Warren, sentenced to two years in the
Ohio penitentiary for prosecuting a false pension claim, and to J. R. Goode, convicted of filloit distilling in Virginia.

Sentences were commuted in the cases of Wilham A. Clark, convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia; William Thomas and C. E.
Erwin, violating the revenue laws in New Mexico, and Irving S. Beall, convicted of false pretences in the District of Columbia.

Pardons were denied Robert L. and Valonia
I. Ryan, larceny, Indian Territory; Leandor
Stansbury, perjury, Oklahoma; J. C. Conger,
embezzling public money, Southern district of
California; Ira Cook, passing counterfeit money,
eastern district of Missouri; L. J. Jackson, rotailing liquor, South Carolina; J. Cannedy,
counterfeiting, Western district of North Carolina; Albert Monroe, passing counterfeit coin,
Northern district of Florida; H. D. Whitaker,
embezzling a money order, Western district of
Texas, and A. H. Whitson, counterfeiting, Kentucky.

FOR THE CONGO FREE STATE. An Agent Engages Americans for the Administrative Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The Washington

Times this afternoon publishes a long account ing, giving their names as Col. Unkles and Capt. Marietta, who have established headquarters within a stone's throw of the War Department, and are enlisting men ostensibly to go to the Congo Free State in Africa. A reporter of the Times has enlisted and has been ordered to be ready to go with a number of others next Wednesday to Antwerp. The two officers are said to have sent forward from this country several shipments of men. The men are compelled to sign papers in the French lan-guage calling for three years regular military service, but it is explained that the Belgian guage calling for three years regular military service, but it is explained that the Belgian Government requires the men to serve only as officers and cierks in time of peace and to command the native soldiers. A guarantee of \$300 a year, in addition to all expenses, is offered. Citations from international lawyers are given to show that if these enlistments have been authorized by the Belgian authorities, who now control the Congo country, Belgium has violated treaty rights in enlisting Americans.

Minister Le Ghait of Belgium says that while it is true that an agent of the Congo Free State of the name of Lemarinel is in Washington to engage ten Americans for the administrative service of the Congo Government, there is no ground for any assertions that any breach of neutrality has been committed or contemplated, and no truth in the statement that the Belgian Government has any direct official connection with the matter. The Congo authorities prefer Americans to fill certain administrative clerkships, and have naturally sent here for them. It is understood that Mr. Lemarinel, who has made no secret whatever of his mission to Washington, but on the contrary has courted publicity, has completed his engagements with the ten men needed, and will accompany them to the Congo directly.

ARMOR PLATE INVESTIGATION.

Inquiry Behind Closed Doors,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The Serate Comto-day for a little more than three hours on the investigation suggested by the Chandler resolution relative to the question of excessive charges for armor plate, the interests of certain naval officers in the patents granted for tain naval officers in the patents granted for processes used by the Navy Department, and other matters cited in Mr. Chandler's resolution. Secretary Herbert was before the committee for two hours, but nothing was developed going to show that there had been any dereliction of duty. No new armor contracts nave been entered into during the present Administration. Mr. Herbert said it had been the habit of naval officers, when they secured patents upon things used by the navy, to permit the use of such patents by the flovernment without charge. It is not infrequent, he also said, for the Navy Department to ask for prompt action in the matter of patents on such appliances as were used by the department. This was not confined to say particular Administration, but had been done through several Administrations.

So far as the contract of the armor plate establishments with foreign Governments was concerned, the Secretary said he knew that the American firms had competed with foreign establishments where the bidding was exceedingly close, and they had been compelled to bid almost at losing figures in order to secure any of the contracts. It was charged that these firms had furnished armor abroad at \$300 per ton that had cost this Government between \$500 and \$600.

Another special meeting will be held next saturday, at which time Commodore Folger processes used by the Navy Department, and

Another special meeting will be held next baurday, at which time Commodore Folger will be a witness.

War Ships for Argentina.

LONDON, Jan. 18,-The Argentine Republic nas placed orders in England for war ships and war material to the amount of over £2,000,000. The first commission spread the expenditures over two years, but telegrams have been received from Buenos Ayres ordering that the work be accelerated. This is supposed to be due to the trouble between Argentine Republic

The Prince of Water Will Visit the Canr. LONDON, Jan. 18.-The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in May. He will go thence to Mos-cow, where the coronation of the Czar will take place.

Tour of a Prince and Princess.

BERLIS, Jan. 18 .- The tour which Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold are about to take will cover Italy, Egypt, Zanzibar, the Cape Colony, the Transvant, and the Cameroons. Official efforts to dissinate the rumors con-cerning the quarrel between the Emperor and Prince Frederick Leopold have utterly failed in the face of the underhable fact that both the Prince and Princess were placed in confinement.

THE DEATH OF M. FLOQUET.

THE FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE BREATHES HIS LAST.

ong and Brilliant Career as Jour unitet, Lawyer, and Statesman - The Pamous Insult Re Offered to the Canof Russia-The Duel with Boulanger

PARIS, Jan. 18 .- M. Charles Thomas Floquet, rmerly President of the Council of Ministers Minister of the Interior, and President of the Chamber of Deputies, died at noon to-day. All of the members of the present Ministry visited

M. Floonet was a politician, a lawyer, and ewspaper man, and in each of these capacities he earned a reputation. He was the man who ought and wounded Gen. Boulanger in a duel in July, 1888, and a few hours later presided at years before that he had made the world ring



It was in 1867 that he did the thing which rought him even more fame and notoriety than the Boulanger episode. It was during the visit of the Czar of Russia to the Palais de Justice in ompany with Napoleon III. Floquet confronted the royal pair as they passed, arm in rm, down the corridor, and yelled right in the face of the Russian monarch:

"Vive la Pologne [l'oland], monsieur!" He was arrested and suffered a brief term of mprisonment for this act, but the audaciousness of it won him lasting renown among his ountrymen. On his release from prison he put his name at the head of a subscription list, gotten up by himself, to purchase what he called a "revolver of honor" for Berezowski, a young Pole who had fired on the Czar in the Bols de

M. Floquet was born at Saint-Jean-de-Luz on Oct. 5, 1828. He was educated at the College of St. Louis, was called to the bar in 1851, and almost immediately began his political career When Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim, and he was also suc-

the family of the victim, and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Cournet, who was tried at Blois in 1870 for participation in a plot against the Government.

In February, 1871, M. Floquet was elected representative of the Seine in the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat, the reactionary press accusing him of having relations with the Commune and of being its agent in the provinces during the second siege, a charge which was formally contradicted by him in the Goulots. The Government, however, caused his arrest at Biarritz, and he was confined at Pau until the end of June, 1871.

Bin April of the following year he was elected to the Municipal Council, and in 1874 was sent there once more. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Senatorial election of January, 1876, but obtained a sent in the Second Chamber the following month. After the act of May 16, 1877, he was one of the 363 Deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the Ministry of M. de Broglie. The following October M. Floquet, who possessed great talent as an orator, was re-elected to the Chambers and took an important part in the debates of the new session.

At a public meeting held in Harve in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favor of the separation of Church and State, and the

At a public meeting held in Harve in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favor of the separation of Church and State, and the supression of the Senate. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. On his nomination as Prefect of the Seine in 1882, he was obliged to resign his seat in the Chamber. After a brief term as the successor of M. Herold in the office of Prefect he sent in his resignation, having had serious differences with the Government. He then re-entered the Chamber as member for Perpignan.

M. Floquet was the principal author of the proposition for the expuision of all the members belonging to the royal families which had reigned in France and depriving them of all political rights. In January, 1883, urgency for this proposition was carried in the Chamber by a large majority, but the matter went no further

political rights. In January, 1883, urgency for this proposition was carried in the Chamber by alarse majority, but the matter went no further at the time. In the fall of M. Ferry from power and the secession of M. Brisson, M. Floquet was chosen to succeed the latter as President of the Chamber, a post which he held for some years. At one time he was one of the editors of the Temps and the Sidele. His insult tothe Czar of Russia in 1887 kept him in the black books of the Russian authorities until 1888, when a formal reconcillation took place between Floquet and the new Crar.

On April 3, 1888, M. Floquet formed a ministry, in which he was Minister of the Interor as well as Premier, and it was at this time that the trouble with Gen. Boulanger occurred. On Feb. 11, 1889, he persuaded the Chamber to re-establish the scrutin uninominal. Three days later the Government retired on the question of revision of the Constitution, brought forward by M. Floquet, and he and his colleagues resigned on the 14th. At the general election of September, 1889, he was returned for the First division of the Eleventh arrondissement in Paris, beating a Boulangist opponent by a larce majority. On Nov. 16 he was again elected President of the Chamber and retained that position for the three succeeding sessions. In 1892 his name was mentioned in connection with the Panama scandal, and he was not re-elected to the Chamber in 1893 or thereafter.

A Ploneer Photographer Famous for His

Matthew B. Brady, who was one of the pioneer photographers of the United States, and who for years was easily at the head of his profession, is dead. He was in his 76th year. The paysicions give Bright's disease as the imme-



diate cause of death, but, as a matter of fact that trouble was complicated with others Twenty years ago it would have been impossible for Brady to have gone to a hospital or for his death to have oc curred without attracting widespread pub-lic notice at once, but in the last fifteen years he has been dropping further and further out of sight, so that he was remembered more than occasionally only in Washington, the scene of his greatest triumphs, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that it was learned that the Brady who died at the Presbyterian Hospital on Wednesday night was the once famous photographer.

Brady was born in Warren county, New York, in 1823. When he was a very young man he meant to be a portrait painter, and studied that art with great perseverance and industry, as vell as skill. He was a friend of Samuel F. B. Morse, who at that time was painting pictures, and hadn't begun to think of the electric telegraph. Morse was interested in the discovery of the Frenchman, Daguetre, which was made public here in the latter part of 1839. He method of fixing the images recorded by the

camera obscura. Brady was greatly interested. He studied the Frenchman's invention thoroughly, and with the result that he began the career which was to make him famous. He gave up portrait painting and opened a small gallery for the making of daguerreotypes in this city. He began at once to make portraits of the most distinguished men and women, and almost at the start laid the foundations of the collection of portraits of celebrities, which became exceedingly valuable before he retired, and which was probably the largest and most complete collection ever made. At first Brady charged from \$3 to \$5 each for his daguerrectypes. His work manship was excellent, and he had plenty to do and prospered. In 1855 the forerunner of the present sensitive plate was discovered, and photography succeeded the making of dacuerrectypes. However, the summary of the present sensitive plate was discovered, and photography succeeded the making of dacuerrectypes. He contract the London Exhibition in 1851, and took the first prize. That same year he travelled over the Continent and visited the various galleries of Europe. He found his own pictures overywhere, even in Rome and Naples.

When Brady discarded the daguerrectype and began to make photographs, he moved his gallery from New York to Washington. There the Prince of Wales and his suite sat for Brady several times during the Prince's visit to this country in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war Brady made extensive preparations for photographing battless and battlefields. Hounting the safe heads as they appeared before and after some of the heaviest engagements of the rebellion. His men took more than 30,000 war views. Nearly every illustrated publication issued during the war used Brady's photographs. He kept the plates together, in the hope that the Government would buy the complete collection. After the war ended he made repeated efforts to sell this collection. It has took that the Government would buy the complete collection. After the war ended he made repeated efforts to sell this collection. It has took tim about \$100,000, and he was willing to dispose oughly, and with the result that he began the career which was to make him famous. He

and ne was willing to dispose of it for that. But he never succeeded. The War Department took a good many of them, but Brady was never fully repaid.

All during these years Brady had the reputation of being the best photographer in Washington. The result was that all the distinguished men and women who went to the national capital sat for portraits to him. Brady added these photographs to his collection of dagnerrectypes. That collection he did not wish to sell. In fact, when financial reverses compelled him to dispose of his gailery and all his other possessions, he clung to the collection of portraits. Many of them he gave away to friends, but at last those that remained were sold. This collection contained many portraits of Lincoln, and of the men who took a prominent part in affairs in Washington during war times. Other portraits that he had were of Seward, Chase, Webster, Clay, Calboun, Andrew Jackson, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Kossuth, Horace Greeley, Dolly Madison, Mrs. Polk, Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, Jenny Lind, Jefferson Davis, and James Fenimora Cooper. Bayard Taylor spoke of him before the war as the "court photographer."

Fifteen years ago or more domestic difficulties, added to his disappointment at not seiling his war collection entire, affected Brady's habits, and he began to drink. He neglected his business, and gradually it began to fall away. Other men came to the front in Washington, and about ten years ago he gave up his gallery there. He had made a good deal of money, and he continued to live in Washington, doing nothing. Four or five years ago his fortunes had failen so low that some of his friends made an effort to rehabilitate him. They fitted out a new gallery for him, and he opened it up with his famous collection of portraits as the great drawing card. But Brady himself was too far gone. He could not mend his habits, and the business soon went to the wall. After that he became practically dependent on the kindness of his friends. A year or so ago he fell down in the street in

who has been ill for several days with erysipe las, died last evening in his home, 87 Fifth avenue. Mr. Remsen was born in 1821. He was a son of Henry Remsen, private secretary to Thomas Jefferson. He was graduated from Princeton and studied medicine. He was Vice-President of the Manhattan Savings liank, a director of the Knickerbocker and Union trust companies, and also of the Third Avenue Rairoad Company. He was steward of the St. Nicholas Society, and at one time prominent in Masonic Circles. He had been a governor of the Union Club for fifteen years. He was also President of the Patriarchs.

In 1854 he married Miss Deeprat. His widow and four daughters survive him, Mr. Remsen was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Century and St. Nicholas clubs. las, died last evening in his home, 87 Fifth av-

D. Austin Taylor died on Friday at his home, 670 Hancock street, Brooklyn, Mr. Taylor was one of Brooklyn's oldest residents. He was born in Fulton street, this city, on Nov. 11, 1817. When he was 10 years old his family moved to Brooklyn, and he had lived in that city ever since. He was engaged in the hardware business, but during the latter part of his active business career was a dealer in tailors' trimmings. His wife was Hannah Langdon, to whom he was married in 1845. He was one of the founders of the Central Congrecational Church, a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and was for many years active in the Brooklyn Volunter Fire Department. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the house. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Judge W. B. Glover of Fairfield, Conn., died at his residence in that village yesterday. He was born in Philadelphia in 1857, and graduated from Yaic College in the class of '78 and from Columbia Law School in 1850. He was admitted to the bar in New York State, but soon afterward removed to Connecticut and settled at Fairfield. In 1882 he was elected Judge of Probate for the Fairfield district, and held that office continually to the time of his death. He was also Presecuting Attorney for the criminal Common Pieas Court for Fairfield county. Three times he represented his town in the General Assembly. He married Helen Wardwell of New York City, and she and four children survive him.

New York city, and she and four children survive him.

Col. Henry Stone Superintendent of Outdoor Poor of Boston, died there yesterday. He was 65 years old. In 1857 he went to New York and was employed on the Evening Post and other journals. In 1860 he removed to Wisconsin, and at the outbreak of the civil war entered the service as Second Lieutenant of the First Wisconsin Infantry and in January, 1862, was detailed on the staff of Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding the department. In 1864 he was assumed on the staff of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, and served under him through the Atlanta campaign.

Lavid Carr, a wine merchant, died on Friday at his home. 114 West Forty-eighth street, after a short illness. He was born in Renssalaer—ounty in 1810 and came to this city at an early a r. Although he never held office, he had been at many years an active Republican. He was married twice. His second wife, who survives him, was Margaret Tare, a sister of Edgar Tare of the firm of Edgar Tare. C. Co. He also left two sons and a daughter by his first marriage. The foueral will be held this afternoon at \$4.39 from his late home.

James Lindsley Reld died on Friday in the Payone Hospital in his late home.

from his late home.

James Lindsley Reld died on Friday in the Hayonne Hospital in his fortieth year. He was a member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and on both sides of the Atlantic he was known as a clever cricketer. For several years he was secretary for the New Jersey Athletic Club's cricket association. He also served as secretary for the Ne ropolitan District Cricket League, He was not married. His funeral will occur to-day. He was an accountant.

Heavy H. Chandles died vesterday as the home

Henry H. Chandler died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Charles S. Diehl, in Alta avenue, Park Hill, a suburb of Vonkers. At one time he was a partner of Wilbur F. Storey in the ownership of the Chicago Tribane. He retired in 1870 from active newspaper work. He was 60 years of age.

Edward H. Jube, a son of John P. Jube and a member of his father's firm in the carriage hardware business in this city, died on Friday night at his home in Newark of pneumonia. He was the youngest of seven children and was un-married. married.

George Green of the firm of George Green & Sun, harness makers, fel, dead in his store in Morristown, N. J., yesterday morning. He was in his 78th year. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and four sons.

Mrs. Sarsh A. Harriman, the wife of Police ustice Harriman, of Brooklyn, died of bron-hitis yesterday at her home, 167 Madison treet. She was 60 years old, and was born in John L. Freeman, who for many years was engaged in the carriage making business in Rahway, died at his home there of paralysis yesterday, aged 72.

Brockway's Professional Pride Hurt.

William E. Brockway, the notorious forger, who is in the county jail in Jersey City, waiting to be taken to Trenton for trial in the United States Court, has had his feelings lacerated by the connection of his name with the names of James Courtney and other alleged forgers of smaller calibre. Brockway sent for reporters yest-rday and confided his grievances to them. He made a long statement to the effect that he never did business with either Courtney or Burdell. William E. Brockway, the notorious forger,

ARRESTED IN YONKERS BEFORE J. PALMER WARING'S HOUSE. Beltoved that John T. Waring, Jr., Was There, and Wanted to See Him as Her Husband-Accused of Brenking the Bell Wire and a Pane of Glass-Her Story

A comfortably clad, attractive looking young voman, who said she was the wife of John T. Waring, Jr., a son of a wealthy hat manufacturer, who owned Greystone before it was purchased by the late Samuel J. Tilden for a residence, went to Yonkers at B o'clock on Friday night, and her subsequent actions, which finally landed her in a cell in the police station, have caused no end of talk among the people of that city. After her arrival in Yonkers she wroten letter. This she addressed to John T. Waring, Jr., and sent it by a messenger boy to the house of J. Palmer Waring. a brother of John, who lives in Hawthorne avenue. After waiting nearly three hours without receiving a reply, she went to Mr. Waring's house and rang the bell. To the servant who answered the beil she demanded to be admitted so that she could see John T. Waring, Jr., with whom she said she

had important business.

The servant was frightened, and she refused to let her in. When the door was closed the woman began to ring the bell again and to call loudly for Mr. Waring. Finally the beli wire snapped and the knob hung useless in her hand. with this, it is said, she smashed one of the small variegated panes of glass in the upper part of the door. Then she put her hand through the opening and tried to unlock the door from the inside.

second floor, ran down stairs and told her that if she did not leave the house at once she would have her arrested. The woman replied, Mrs. Waring says, with language that shocked her, and she refused to budge until her business with John T. Waring was finished. Mrs. Waring told her that her brother-in-law was not in the house, but the woman would not believe her, and she refused to go away. Mrs. Waring's husband also expostulated with her, but without avail. She said she had come to see John T. Waring, who was her lawful husband, and that she would not leave until she had accomplished her mission. Mrs. Waring was very angry and she determined to get rid of the unwelcome visitor at any cost. So she pushed her from the telephone and called up Police Headquarters. she asked the Sergeant in charge to send policeman to the house at once. Roundsman Lenz went to the Waring residence and found the woman walking up and down in front of the house. He advised her to go away, but she refused to do so until she had seen her husband. The policeman in vain tried to persuade her to go. Finally Mr. Waring requested Lenz to arrest her for disorderly conduct. The latter ther

go. Finally Mr. Waring requested lenk to arrest her for disorderly conduct. The latter then took her to the police station.

To the Sergeant there she said she was Maria Annette Waring, 30 years old, of 311 West Fifty-third street, New York, and that she was the wife of John T. Waring, Jr. She was locked up, and yesterday morning she was arraigned before Police Justice Francis X. Donoghue. J. Palmer Waring made a charge of malicelous mischief and disorderly conduct against her. In her defense the woman said she was married to John T. Waring, Jr., more than two years ago at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, New York, and that as his wife she had been supporting him and that she was tired of it. Hereafter, she said, she proposed to have him support her. There would have been no cause for complaint if the Warings had treated her decently when she called at the house on the previous night. Justice Donoghue lectured her on her disturbance of the peace, after which he suspended sentence. This, however, was on condition that she would leave town at once and never trouble the Warings again. The prisoner promised and she was released from custody.

The few persons that were in the court room

a con of Henry Remsen, private secretary Tribonnas deferend, its was grained from the was grained from the first the was a secretary from the Knickerbocker and Union trust companies, and also the ministry of the St. Scholas Society, and at one time prominent in Masonic Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Society, and at one time prominent in Masonic Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Society, and at one time prominent in Masonic Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Society, and at one time prominent in Masonic Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Scholas Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Scholas Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Circles. He had been a governor of the St. Scholas Circles. He was a grad. The St. Scholas Circles and the St. Scholas Circles and Schola

he would disappear from his home and be absent for two weeks, during which time his family always thought he was with the woman who now claims to be his wife. Once, after he disappeared, they had hired a detective to hunt for him, and he traced the young man, Mrs. Waring said, to the house at 208 West Forty-third street, where the woman was then living. His brother went there and tried to induce him to go home, but John paid no attention to him. Afterward they sent a cab after him, but the cabman could not lightee him to leave the house. The woman, Mrs. Waring said, had also lived in a place called Soubrette Row in West Thirty-ninth street.

Mrs. Annette Waring, to give her the name she claims, lives with a Mrs. Crocker on the third floor of the apartiment house 211 West Fifty-third street. The flat is luxuriously furnished. When a reporter called there last evening Mrs. Waring at first refused to see him, but later she consented to make a brief statement. She is a pretty woman slightly below the medium height, with dark eyes and short curly light hair. She was dressed in a flowing gown of white cut lew in the back and front.

"Yes," she said, "I am the lawful wife of John T. Waring, Jr. We were married on July 10, 1803, by the Rev. Mr. Tatt, assistant to the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant square. My maiden name was Annette Gamorn. For further information I will have to refer you to my lawyer, Mr. Emanuel Friend, to whom I have given my marriage certificate. I was never married before.

Emanuel Friend said that his client was a thoroughly respectable woman, and that she

Emanuel Friend said that his client was a thoroughly respectable woman, and that she had instructed him to bring a suit for \$10,000 damages for false arrest against J. Palmer Waring. He denied that she was intoxicated while in Youkers, and said that she was not a drinking woman. She had told him that she did not break the bell puil or the pane of glass in the door of Mr. Waring's house. Mrs. Waring, he said, earned her lying by sewing. The Rev. Frank H. Nelson, one of the assistants at St. George's Church, retused all information last night concerning the alleged marriage at that church. He said that one of the inothers of John T. Waring, Jr., hal called there in the afternoon, and it was out of deference to that family that the information was withield. Emanuel Friend said that his client was a

since to that family that the information was withheld.

John T. Waring, the father of John T. Waring, Jr., is a very wealthy man. He has a large hat manufactory at Yonkers, and his four sons are all interested in the business. He built direystone, and got \$500,000 for it from Mr. Tilden. He is travelling at present in Explicit other members of the family said yesterday that John T. Waring, Jr., had gone to New York to consult his lawyer.

Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. It car-Office of the Public Printer, \$583; State Department. \$360,000; Treasury Department, \$449,-897: District of Columbia, \$34,059; War Department, \$356,578; Navy Department, \$810;

partment, \$350,578; Navy Department, \$810; Interior Department, \$34,500; Department of Justice, \$5,714; Judicial, \$210,000; United States Courts, \$3,247,582; House of Representatives, \$55,109.

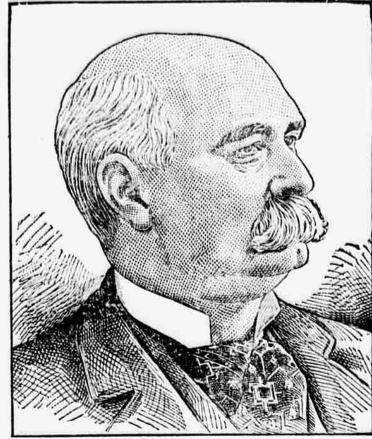
Included in the amount for the Department of State is an item of \$20,000 to canable the International Boundary Commission to complete the survey between the United States and Mexico, and under the Treasury Department \$20,000 is allowed for medals and diplomas awardes by the World's Fair Commission. Under the appropriation for the army is an Item of \$17,792 to relimbures Secretary Lamont for money advanced to enable the Paymaster-General to pay officers and men the money due them for the last month of the facal year ended June 30, 1895.

Children.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The habeas corons proceedings instituted by the widow of the late William B. Slack for recovery of her two children came up before Judge McComasthis after-noon. The will of Mr. Slack under which the citilizen had been given to his sister, Mrs. Per-rine, was admitted to probate yesterday. After argument by Mrs. Slack's counsel, the Court made an order that Mrs. Perrine should show cause why habeas corpus proceedings should not lie against her. The rule is returnable on Thursday.

IS SHE MRS. J. T. WARING, JR HE HELPED MAKE CHICAGO.

L. A. Gilbert, the Great Land Man, Cured of Rheumatism by Paine's Celery Compound.



The New England phrase "land poor" has no neaning in Chicago.

Land is as good as gold. Many an owner of morning and found himself rich. The perpetual oom in Chicago property has naturally attracted the ablest men into the real estate business. There is not a more remarkable body of business men in the world.

The most striking personality among them all and the oldest real estate dealer in Chicago is Mr. L. A. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is now over 60 years of age; in the 50's he was in the Rockies gold hunting. Since 1868 he has handled more property in Chicago and is known to more home owners than any other man in the business. He opened up many of the famous suburbs around Chicago, notably Woodlawn and Brookdale, also that loveliest of suburbs, Oak Park, where Mr. Gilbert's own residence is situated.

Mr. Gilbert at one time suffered from rheumatism and sleeplessness. He made trips to Hot without avail. To satisfy a friend who had taken Paine's celery compound for similar

MAN-BATER" BURKE ARRESTED. Accused of Attempted Wife Murder - A

Heeler in "The" Allen's Pool Room. An anonymous letter was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon, in which the writer said that a Mrs. Burke was lying in a critical condition in room 16, on the third floor of the tenement house at 126 Clinton place. The writer stated that the woman's condition was due to injuries inflicted by her husband, and urged that an investigation be made. The letter was signed "One of the Ten-

Detectives from the Mercer street station went to the nouse at 126 Clinton place, where they found the woman in bed. She was delirious and unable to make a coherent statement. There was an indented sear on the woman's forchead, just over the right eye, and about two and a

was an indented sear on the woman's forchead, just over the right eve, and about two and a half inches long. There was also a scalp wound on the top of her head. Both wounds had healed recently.

It was learned from the tenants that the woman was Mrs. Catherine Burke, wife of James Burke, and that she had been noter the care of ir. William F. Forest of 191 Way seley place. Later in the day br. Forest went to the natice station and told the detectives that he had been attending Mrs. Burke since Tuesday last. He did not know how she had received her injuries, but he said that the woman was in a very critical condition; that compression of the bra's had been adveloped, and that her skull cas fractured. Dr. Forest said that he believed that the woman had been a sanite.

The detectives secondated in the ausbard of Mrs. Burke an old offender. He has been known to the police for the hast twenty years, under the aims of "Burke the Man Ester."

About twelve years ago be lat off the car of James McLaughlin, a fare deeler, with whom he had ouarreled during a nature. Burke was then sentenced to fifteen vests In the State prison, but was pardoned be fow, verneld, He is now out on \$1.500 hall, having been arrested as sort time ago during a nature. Burke was then sentenced to fifteen vests In the State prison, but was pardoned be fow, verneld, He is now out on \$1.500 hall, having been arrested as for time ago during a radion "He" they's pool room at all West Broadway, where he was mininged as doorkeeper.

It was known to the police that Allen's pool room at all west special and they had the detectives reached the pinner Harke was emined and they had not end or adding the pinner should be a pool room at the detectives reached the pinner Harke was emined that furne was accounted and locked un at the Mercer streat station.

Hurke said that about the tristmas day his wife fell down the front steps. He admitted family that his wife had been drinking and annoying him and that he gave her a "fittle shove.

The police say that Burke

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.- Rids were opened at

the Treasury Department to-day for the cartage contract for three years from Feb 1 next, at New York, in conveying packages from the wharves at the port of New York to the Government watchouses. The bid of P. H. Keanore at 11 cents per package for all packages other than sample packages, and one cut for sample packages, was the lowest. It will probably be accepted.

nervous organism the "grist" it must have a make sufficient nerve force. There is no way in which this restorative process can be so swiftly brought about as by using Paine's celery compound. The first departure from sound health should be checked by Paine's celery compound. There is nothing known to physicians of the most extensive practice equal to Paine's celery compound for purifying the blood and making strong, healthy nerves. Unremitting livelihood work at last brings down the vitality of the strongest endowed men and women. Everyone has felt that ambitionless, listicas feeling. There are many persons who manage to keep about their business because they are not sick abed, who are nevertheloss saily "out of health." Paine's celery compound exactly fits the cases of these uncasy, sieepless, sailow-faced men and women, who are racked by neuralgis and rheumatism because their blood is impure. They are on the perilous edge of some organic disease. Paine's celery compound will drag them back and plans their feet squarely on firm ground. By regulating the nervous system and compelling the villated blood to gain a larger proportion of red corpuscies, all the organs of the body, whose business it is to repair and rebuild the tissues, are aroused. Paine's celery compound does not fail to increase the specific, to sugment the powers of assimilation, to increase the weight of the body, to purify the blood, and to stop the powers of assimilation, to increase the weight of the body, to purify the blood, and to stop the progress of structural changes, when liver and kidney diseases have fastened themselves on the system.

An easily deranged stomach is about the

sidney diseases have restoned tremserves on the system.

An easily deranged stomach is about the earliest sign of lessening nerve force. But because dispensia so soon announces waning nervous vigor, its cure is among the most assured of all the nervous disorders that Palanes celery compound so confidently drives away. When one "feels their stomach all the time," when the complexion becomes sallow, sour or bitter tastes come into the mouth, and head aches and heart palpitation grow more and more frequent, there should be no putting off getting well. Things look bad, but they will be worse unless the bodily health is restored by a genuine nerve vitalizer and blood in liker, the most effective and reliable being off getting well. Thirgs look bad, but they will be worse unless the bodily health is restored by a genuine nerve vitalizer and blood, pather, the most effective and reliable being Paine's celery compound. Emphasis is laid on the fact that physicians order Paine's celery compound to insure speedy recovery in all diseases of debility or wasting sickness where the question of getting strong and well depends on an abundance of rich, nerve-supporting and issue-forming blood.

Stop worrying over neuralgia, rheumatism, or

an abundance of rich, herve-supporting and tissue-forming blood.

Stop worrying over neuralgia, rheumatism, or nervous exhaustion. There is no need of getting alarmed over kidney troubles. Faine's celery compound is fully able to overcome all these disorders. There is not a single city without some perfectly attested cure of liver or kidney disease, chronic constitution, sait rheum, plaguing eczema, or general poor health. By its use impaired strength, unstrung uervos, made known by numbness of the limbs, nervousness and a dissatished state of mind-all these weaknesses become things of the past after taking that best of health givers—Paine's celery compound.

compound.

Take care of yourself—use Paine's colery compound as soon as you feel yourself losing your snap and vim. Keep your nerves well fed and they will keep the organs of the body in hearty, healthy working. Don't come to grief, when so they will keep the organs of the body in hearty, healthy working. Don't come to greef, when so easy obtainable an invigorator as Paine's celery compound can be got in any city or village, and at any druggist's throughout the broad stretch of this enlightened country. Old persons who are not yet fairly sick, yet whose lamp of life burns low, need Paine's celery compound to purify their slow blood and to give a brisk impetus to their hum-drum circulation, to drive, out theumatism and to make them thoroughly alive and able to enjoy a healthy, happy oldgage.

ST. MATTHEW'S BITTER QUARREL The Rev. Montgomery Throop, the Becto

Trouble which has been brewing for sometime in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Jarus; City has almost reached a climar, and it is expected that Bishop Starkey will be called upon to interfere soon.

The Rev. Montgomery Hunt Throop, who became rector of the church about three years ago, organized the young men into a St Andrew's Guild. The principal object of the guild was to increase the attendance of church services. The young men worked hard but did not meet with very great success. The rector gos up a series of musical and dramatic entertainments in which the members of the guild and the young women took part. They were successful, both actistically and financially.

One of the young women, Miss Hattle Phelps One of the young women, Miss Hattle Phelps of Grand and Warren streets, has since gone on the stage, and is now with one of Palmer's travelling. "Trilby" companies. The guid became discouracted by the failure of its efforts to induce people to attend the religious services, and sent a letter to the governing society of St. Andrew's Guid asking to be dissolved. The letter was sent to Bishop Starkey, who returned it with the information that t should have been sent to the rector, Mr. Throop. The rector was indignant when he heard of this, He said on last Sunday, among other bitter things:

"The young men could not have taken a more insulting course. I am not a blackguard nor a thef nor a murderer that I should be treated in that way, I offered my resignation to the vestry some time ago, but it was refused. Now I am not going to leave St. Matthew's until I generally. I am not ready new."

The signatures of all the young men in the guid were attached to the letter sent to the governing body. Among them was Sheppard Franz. The Sunday-school Librarian. Mr. Throop ordered the sexton not to admit Mr. Franz to the Sunday-school, and the sexton endeavered to obey the order; but Mr. Franz had a heatest argument.

Heater Throug suggested that the properties of the sunday school, and he and Ma. Franz had a heatest argument.

Heater Through suggested that the properties of the congregation ade with the recommendation of the church is threatened. The certain seption with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. The certain supports with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. The certain supports with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. The certain supports with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. The certain supports with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. The certain supports with the young men, and a disastrous suit in the church is threatened. of Grand and Warren streets, has since gone on

The Republican State Chairman Says He 1. Their t holes for President,

LUTTIE Hork, Ara., Jan. 18. The Republic strictures of Arban-us were in session here enday. In addition to the meeting of the date Central Committee, a conference of the mittees one held to formulate a plan for the mittees and help to formulate a plan for the coming state and national campaign. The chairman of the State Committee telegraphed to exceed the State Committee below this case of the Brancoun State Committee help to this case to the purpose of alling a State Convention. I was instruct due in form yet that yet are the manimuse shoice of the committee for the Branchian nomination for President by the St. Louis Convention.

"Ilenia M. Cooper, "Chairman State Republican Committee."